





ALMOST every arrival from Europe, seems to increase the probabilities of a war in that quarter. It is now many months since it could be said, that the nations between which war is expected to commence, were really at peace. Causes arising far back in history, more perhaps than any complications of a recent origin, are now brought to the very point of collision, where the social and political system of the subjects, as well as the sovereigns, may be instantly shaken to its centre. But, from what ever cause the war may now be commenced, there will probably be civil elements engaged in the conflict, when it comes, to make it a matter of the greatest uncertainty when and where it will terminate. It will be no distant and distant encounter, like that of compound of numerous and headless pomp, which so lately came off in the Crimea. The excesses, the cruelties, the devastations that may follow in all the ranks of suffering humanity, may yet be as great or greater, when compared with like scenes shown us in history—and notwithstanding all the supposed or real progress of civilization in what may be called the populace of enlightened Europe.

But let us not condemn them in advance. Popular or liberal principles, there, are like the seed that was sown among thorns. And it has been inferred from unsuccessful attempts, that the people in that quarter are incapable of self-government. But from the frequent failures of rulers of any kind, to govern their subjects in any better manner than their subjects would govern themselves, it might as well be inferred, that the peoples are incapable of being governed. They are no doubt too ignorant to be well fitted for either purpose—to govern themselves, or to be governed by others—and about as unfit for one, as for the other purpose. In one case, they abuse themselves; in the other, they are abused by their rulers. But if liberal governments had been as often tried as arbitrary ones have been, who knows but that the induction would be altogether in favor of such an improvement in the condition of every people? True indeed it is, that education there is limited to a few, and does not penetrate the mass of society. But whether educated or not, they are all in possession of effective passions, and subject periodically to revolutionary excitement. Events of modern as well as of ancient date show, that there is no extreme to which despotic rulers have descended, in opposition to peace and the reasonable enjoyment of life, and in defiance of temperance, humanity and wisdom,—no extreme of violence, we mean, to which they may not yet descend—and if not on this occasion, yet at some future time, when a like occasion shall appeal to arms for like purposes.

Besides, the intelligence of a few, is no great safeguard against the evils which may flow from the common impulse of the many, when disencumbered of the usual restraints under which they have been enslaved, and they are left to rush blindly on to demolish every vestige of government which reminds them of the humiliation they have experienced. Under such circumstances, the few will reconstitute in vain, if they reconstitute at all. The natural effect of superior intelligence, is to render the mind more susceptible to the opinions of others in the same community, and not merely to strengthen the independence with which it should rely upon its own convictions. And, in general, if the few cannot lead the multitude to good, the few however intelligent, will be more likely to follow the multitude—than to restrain them from evil. Because, when the masses move to betterment, they value more than their lives or fortunes, private judgment will generally yield to the impetuosity of the torrent.

But such a rush of numbers may happen, as it has done in the history of these States, when they became States, and when there is good reason to expect from this means a relief from many most serious grievances, and almost everything good is hoped for as the probable result. But whenever such an event shall happen as a blind impulse of feelings—inflamed by the hatred of those who should not be hated—if not guided or only misguided by superior intelligence—with not a particle or only a particle of good to be hoped for—while civil war and its consequences must be most appalling—it will anywhere be only another instance of that folly which has so many times self-inflicted certain portions of the world. But, in these remarks, we do not deny that war is sometimes a necessary evil. Neither would we refuse to an oppressed people the right of revolution. There is abundant reason for such changes in Europe, either by peaceable or forcible means. And if non-intervention, as lately recommended by a member of the English Parliament, was the rule which the Nations were bound to follow, such changes would not only be attempted, but made as they should be needed, from time to time, in any country. And in these changes there would be improvement, to compensate for the hardships and hardships of battle. But what is a most revolting spectacle too often exhibited in that quarter, and one that may be seen again, is this doubling of one nation against another, to which the peoples are made to submit, without any interest in the question beyond the number of lives to be lost.

And yet these are your conservative governments, are they? And this is the character and conduct which prove the peoples incapable of self-government, is it? Some doubt comes among them, perhaps, but, in general, as we see these despotic rulers, who are they? Not one of them, it is likely, would be considered a decent member of society in this country. But if not on the throne, these men would be considered the thrones, to control the fate of subjects. There, if we could lift the veil, might be seen the real cause of the difficulty between the expected belligerents—but not to be discussed in public. It may be such as to interest the Nations, and to a greater extent than the Cabinet of each may be considered a national interest. A remnant of the revolutions of 1848, is remaining in the north of Italy. There is an unsettled controversy between Sardinia and the head of the Papal States. Austria has exposed the Papal, and France, the Sardinian side of the controversy. And Austria has been extending her power, by secret treaties, beyond the provinces in the north of Italy, transferred to her in the council of diplomates in 1815, to be a barrier against the ambition of France. And this another remnant, (though not of the same sort), of the ruinings and cliftings of peoples, by those who control the affairs of Nations in that quarter of the world.

In our hands we are expected that preliminary for the session of the proposed Congress, will be agreed upon between all the several powers. Allegation, this seems to be the most difficult question to settle peacefully, that has arisen in Europe for ages. It is a question too, in which the minds as well as the honors may take part. The interest of boundaries in the United States, in a contest of this kind, may not be immaterial. The assistance to be given by France to Sardinia, will remind the reader of the sentence that LUTHER KING was to the cause of

Independence on this side of the water. How French troops and officers, and French coins and courage, came in good time to help forward the good cause. It was here indeed that they made their entry, and here that they paid the first and highest honors to the American Commander-in-Chief—and acknowledged his rank, above their own, in his higher character as Marshal of France.

But, if, after all this preparation, Sardinia should not be successful and sustained in her rights, NAPOLEON will not be entitled to the name he is bearing, and the result of the expected campaign will be most ridiculous. The forces already mustered in the south of France, are reported to be on a most gigantic scale, and more effective than with which the Great Captain invaded Russia. There are many circumstances to recommend defence, which cannot be pleaded to extenuate aggression. But war once begun as offensive, may be carried into the enemy's territory by the offended party. And if there are principles worth contending for, at stake, the supporters of those principles will hope, that Vienna will be found farther south than Moscow. At present, however, we only look upon Europe, as from one of our cliffs we may upon the Ocean, when the ripples are playing sportively in the sunbeams, or gently frisking among the rocks as they reach the shore. The contrast may come, when the storm shall rage—the tossing of the deep be seen—and the roar of its many voices, heard.

THE SICKLES trial is over. The prisoner is acquitted. The public are left to entertain their own opinions, according to the various views which each one may have upon the subject. In reading the charge of the Court, we did not find any intimation given, in reference to the effect of an attempt to repeat the injury before inflicted upon the prisoner. He may have had time to recover in some degree from the first shock; but it is not a question of time, as nothing can be more uncertain than whether time can administer any relief in such a case; but if there was half a day or more, and then the same injury is seen to proceed to repeat the same injury, this fact would tear open a healing wound, if indeed it was healing. How an interval, under this circumstance, could be of any advantage to the responsible condition of a husband's mind, it is hard to conceive. At any time, we should think, when the first shock, the unmistakable attempt to repeat, would be a greater provocation than the striking of the first blow—as it is by repetition, that life or sanity may be lost.

This becomes more evident, if we consider what is the action of the mind in a healthy and sound state. It does not dwell upon one idea exclusively, but compares one idea with another—changes the train of thoughts at pleasure—fixes attention upon one or transfers it to another—arrests some ideas and excludes others—according to the relation or connection between them. This power is lost, in a greater or less degree, to those who are not sane. Sometimes the mind is entirely under the influence of a single impression, without the power of dismissing it, or of comparing it with other impressions. Sometimes it is confined to a train of impressions, which succeed one another without being subject to any control. From these definitions of insanity, it is evident, that without any other cause, those who voluntarily dwell upon one class of ideas only, are constantly tending to that condition. As the current of thought, when once it has won a channel so deep that it must always be confined within the banks, has to this extent the peculiar elements of a confirmed insanity.

It is a presumption of law in such cases, that every man is sane, and that the taking away of the life of another is always a matter of malice. The prosecution, to establish the fact that a reasonable being in the peace of the United States had been killed by the prisoner; and if nothing had been adduced tending to remove the presumption of law from the prisoner, the prosecution might have rested there. But as the defence of insanity was set up by evidence, another question arose in this trial, whether the whole burden of proof was at this stage thrown upon the prisoner, and whether his insanity at the time must be established beyond a reasonable doubt, in order to warrant an acquittal. The presumption that every man is sane being removed, by testimony given of the condition of the prisoner's mind, there remained the further question, whether he was so insane as not to be responsible for this act.

But the burden of proof was here also again upon the prosecution, because the guilt of the prisoner must be proved, to warrant a conviction; and because every one is presumed to be innocent till proved to be guilty. It was not, therefore, incumbent upon the prisoner to prove insanity beyond a reasonable doubt—it was enough if his sanity was doubtful, to make it the duty of jury to give him the benefit of the doubt. And here, at last, the burden of proof is left where it should always be, upon the prosecution. As, whether the defendant is guilty or not, in any case, rarely the Government does not desire to take away his life, unless it can prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. To be sure, there may be some less safety to the public, in allowing this defence to be made in this manner, and requiring so much of the prosecution to prove before a conviction can be procured. But the public should protect itself by better means, against an evil that is more dangerous than homicide of this kind, and not to be avoided by the sacrifice of unoffending sufferers.

GRANDS IN REAL ESTATE.—Wm. H. KING, Esq., has sold his property corner of Tower and Beach streets, to S. A. LAWRENCE, Esq., of Boston, for twenty thousand dollars. This estate was not in the market and the terms of sale were arranged between the parties themselves. Another change is that in the location of the Chapel on Church street, which is now being moved to a better location at the corner of Cottage and Beach streets, where it will be enlarged and otherwise improved. The object of this measure is to furnish additional accommodation for the numerous visitors who crowd in to Trinity Church in the summer, many of whom cannot find sittings at all. This change will obviate the difficulty. Rev. A. G. MURDER will officiate there during the three summer months, and at that time his own pulpit will be supplied by some elegant man yet to be selected.

Flight saves the Kasli Estate, on Spring street, next North of the residence of Mr. F. LAWTON, have been purchased by Mr. JOSEPH BRADFORD for \$7400. One share remains to be purchased, which we hope will be accomplished soon, for in place of the present old shell, there would soon be built a handsome house.

A white about eighty feet long was seen off Castle Hill on Thursday last by Mr. JOHN D. SWAN.

A soldier at Fort Adams named FRIMMER, died on Monday last from the effects of poison. He seems to have been a fine fellow.

It will be seen by advertisement that the three between this city and Providence, has been reduced to fifty cents.

There was an alarm of fire on Sunday afternoon last without cause.

We give place to the following communication of a legal gentleman of this city, in answer to an article which appeared in our columns some weeks since. The question is one which has agitated the people of the State for a long while, and we see but little promise of the settlement of the dispute, and the probability is, that it will hold on like the question of the legality of the "Old State Debt."

HAS THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THE RIGHT TO EXERCISE JUDICIAL POWERS?—A writer in the Mercury does not seem much to appreciate the force of argument, and the General Assembly cannot rightfully exercise judicial powers. I have examined those lately written by him, and neither of them have I been able to discover anything which seems to be worthy to be dignified by the name of argument, to support the hypothesis that the General Assembly has any judicial power. In this respect we are in a similar situation.

I differ in opinion from the writer in the Mercury, upon the construction proper to be given to the constitution; for I do not believe that the General Assembly can rightfully exercise any judicial power.

The distribution of the powers of government into different departments, is absolutely necessary, says Mr. Justice STORY, to the existence of a republican form of government. DANIEL WEBSTER in his argument, and the Supreme Court of the United States, in their opinion in the case of LELAND vs. WILKINSON, fully sustained the opinion of Mr. Justice STORY.

By the constitution of the United States, a republican government is guaranteed to all the States. I therefore conclude that the union of the legislative and judicial departments of the government would be in conflict with the provisions of the constitution of the United States; and either for this, or some other cause, the framers of our fundamental law, by Article III, of the constitution, made a fundamental and substantive separation of the powers of the government, into three departments, "the legislative, executive and judicial." "The powers of the government," thus separated, were divided "the powers of the government. After those powers of government were thus separated or distributed among the departments, the constitution grants by Article IV, the legislative power to the United States, to be exercised by the Senate and House of Representatives. Can there be any doubt that all of the legislative power was granted by this article? I have never heard any expressed; yet the language of this article of the constitution is not more full than is the language of Article IV, in which the legislative power of the State is granted to our Supreme Court, and such inferior Courts as the General Assembly may from time to time order and establish."

This grant of the judicial power is made in the same language in which the like grant is made in the constitution of the United States. This language is in the constitution of the United States, before the adoption of our constitution, had received a construction from the Supreme Court of the United States, and, by adopting that language, the people of this State must be presumed to have adopted the construction also.

Again, the Supreme Court are the judges of the meaning of the constitution, and they, upon solemn argument, have decided that the General Assembly has no judicial power, and the General Assembly is bound by that decision as much as the Supreme Court are bound to administer a constitutional enactment of the Legislature.

ART. IV, Sec. 10. It is said previous that "the General Assembly shall continue to exercise the powers they have heretofore exercised unless prohibited in this constitution." A prohibition may be set out expressly, or it may be implied from what is set out.

The qualifications of electors are fixed in the constitution, and before the constitution was adopted, they were fixed by the General Assembly, and though the constitution does not expressly prohibit the fixing of these qualifications by the General Assembly, it does not imply do so; and no one contends that the Assembly is not prohibited from fixing the qualifications of electors. No one will contend that the General Assembly has the right to disfranchise the colored citizen, or enfranchise the alien upon terms or conditions other than those mentioned in the constitution, because all will at once say that the constitution is a compact between the State and each person in the State, and that the General Assembly cannot violate or impair that compact.

With equal strength, the State cannot, by the General Assembly, grant the right of suffrage to any person, who is not a citizen of the State. Article II, grants the right of the elective franchise. The constitution, then, is a compact between the State and every citizen of the State, to the effect that no citizen shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property by a popular Assembly, but that he shall be tried by a Supreme Court or by some inferior Court created by the General Assembly, and in accordance with the ancient forms of law.

For these, and many auxiliary reasons, I claim that the General Assembly has no judicial power. The language of the constitution is plain upon the face of it, and we cannot hope by resort to extrinsic evidence to ascertain its meaning; but were it proper to do so, there is abundant evidence in the proceedings of the convention to confirm and establish the views I have here taken.

"The landholders' constitution" provided that certain judicial and vital powers should be exercised by the General Assembly. The landholders constitution was made the basis of the deliberations of the convention which framed the present constitution. This reservation of the judicial power was struck out of the constitution, and the fact is wholly irreconcilable with the idea that the convention intended to retain these powers in the Assembly.

It is said that SHERMAN's resolution expressly prohibiting the exercise of these powers was voted down by the convention. So it was, but the fact is, that the resolution was not adopted, and the fact is, that the convention intended to retain these powers in the Assembly.

The DOKS constitution contained no provision for the organization of the House. This was a subject upon which the convention was divided. To avoid any such difficulty as this, the 10th section was introduced into the constitution, and it was ascertained afterwards that this section was necessary to confer the pardoning power, and the power of electing Justices of the Peace upon the General Assembly.

At the Annual Meeting of the Corporation of Trinity Church, Easter Monday, April 20th, 1859, the following persons were elected to the several offices: John H. CORNELL, George C. MASON having declined a re-election.

Senior Warden, John H. CORNELL, George C. MASON having declined a re-election.

Junior Warden, Joshua Smith, Jr.

Treasurer, Benjamin Fitch, Doct. David King, Henry Bull, Charles Hunter, Danica C. TOLL, Samuel Jones, Thomas R. HURD, Doct. J. OGDEN, Geo. C. MASON, Moses Norman, John N. PETER.

Secretary and Treasurer, Job T. Langley.

The proposition to erect a new edifice not meeting with general approval, has been decided to expend \$1200 on the present house—it will be repaired and the roof reshingled.

WAS IN PRISON.—By the arrival of the steamer Niagara at Halifax, Thursday, we receive alarming news. Austria has sent an ultimatum to Sardinia, demanding her disarmament and the disposal of her volunteer troops. Three days were given her in which to reply, and if she refused war would be declared. \$60,000 more Austrian were ordered to the front.

Austria has rejected England's last proposition. French troops are marching towards Piedmont.

SOME sacrilegious person has been at work in the Island Cemetery, as will be seen by a reward offered by the Mayor. About the nearest business a person can do, in our opinion, is to molest in any way that which has been placed over the grave of the dead. We hope the person will be detected and punished to the fullest extent of the law.

It is said several copies of the "New-England Musical Collection," have been procured, and that they had been promised. The audience, which was quite large, testified their approbation by loudly cheering the street music for two hours.

## OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE PRINCE OF PERSIA, or ISRAEL IN BONDAGE, by Rev. J. M. Ingraham, Publisher & Russell, New York, 1 vol. 12 mo. pp. 600. This work is by the author of "The Prince of Persia," and is written in the same style and for the same purpose as the former. It is a history of the Jews, during the period of the bondage of the Hebrews, and is written in a style of great interest and value. It is a history of the Jews, during the period of the bondage of the Hebrews, and is written in a style of great interest and value. It is a history of the Jews, during the period of the bondage of the Hebrews, and is written in a style of great interest and value.

MOTHERS AND INFANTS, NURSING AND NUTRITION, by Dr. A. D. Donnie, Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1 vol. 12 mo. pp. 200. This is an invaluable treatise on Nursing, Weaning and the general management of young children, illustrated by plates showing the microscopic appearance of the various kinds of milk, taken from the same sources, and the style is calculated to interest, and is well adapted to the use of the medical profession.

WE are indebted to Prof. Bach, of the U. S. Coast Survey, for a copy of the Report showing the progress of the survey during the year 1857. It is a large 40 page, accompanied with 77 sketches and diagrams illustrating the survey, including Boston harbor, southeast of southern part of Massachusetts; Provincetown harbor; harbor between Cape Cod and the mainland; and sketches of Southern Bay and Harbors.

HUMOROUS RIDER, by the author of "Talks about Jesus," published by Henry Holt, New York, 1 vol. 16 mo. pp. 164. Illustrated. This is a neat little volume for the young and with a well pointed moral. It is written in a style of great interest, and is well adapted to the use of the medical profession.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for May, offers some very fine papers. The old favorites are at their posts—the Professor, Mrs. Stowe, and others, and besides these, we have articles of merit from various sources and all good and clever. We like the Atlantic Monthly, and would advise every opportunity to read it.

THE HATTE HOME for May, has articles on Parental Indulgences, Spending Money, The downward course of Sin, Abominations, Walks about Zion, &c.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY for May has a number of illustrated articles on subjects of general interest and many other features to be looked for in a popular and well edited magazine.

## City Council.

NEWPORT, MAY 5, 1859.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Present, His Honor the Mayor and Messrs. Stevens, Dennis, Hopkins, Freeman, and Conant.

Finance Report No. 12, recommending bills to the amount of \$919.10 to be paid from City Treasury. Granted.

Annual Report of Trustees of Judah Touro Memorial and Cemetery Fund, showing the amount on hand to be \$11,522.71. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to cause new tips to be placed on the burners of the street lamps, those now in use being worn out. Passed.

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property be and they are hereby authorized to lay out the Common opposite to Henry Gould's house, at the head of Broad street, and belonging to the city, for one year, for such sum as they may deem right. Passed.

Invitation was extended to the Common Council to join in Convention and accepted.

From Common Council.—Resolution in regard to repairing Thames street, laid on the table. Resolution in regard to Reservoir in Redwood Library used, referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized to repair, as soon as possible, the probable cost of repairing, curbing and grading Thames street, from City Hall to Pope street, and also the expense of constructing sewers from Spring street to the harbor. Passed.

Adj. to Thursday evening, June 2, 8 o'clock.

Is CONSTITUTION, His Honor the Mayor presiding, and Messrs. Stevens, R. Hazard and William S. Carpenter were elected Free Viewers.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present, R. J. Taylor, Esq. President. Messrs. Carr, Stoddard, Cawell, Caswell, Peckham, Townsend, C. W. Underwood, Congdon, W. T. Underwood.

Report of Committee on Highways read and received.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to grade, pave and re-set the curb, and make suitable gutters in Thames street, and that the water running from Spring street be led across and under the said Thames street, and that said repairs be commenced immediately, by laying out Washington Square, and going as far as the City Hall, and that the sum of twenty eight hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the city treasury for the purpose of making said repairs. Read and passed.

This Board accepts the invitation from the Board of Aldermen to meet in Convention to elect Free Viewers. Adjourned. After the separation this Board re-assembled.

Finance Report No. 12 concurred in.

Resolution to lease common at the head of Broad street, concurred in.

Resolution for Mayor to cease tips of burners to be granted, concurred in.

Annual report of Trustees of Judah Touro Memorial and Cemetery Fund, concurred in.

Resolved, That the sum of fifty dollars be appropriated to lead the water into the reservoir in the Redwood Library used, under the direction of the committee read and passed.

Resolution for Street Commissioner to report on repairs of Thames street; non-concurred in.

Adjourned to Thursday, June 2, 8 o'clock P. M.

CASE STEEL BY ONE OPERATION.—A Mr. BROWN, of London claims to have discovered a method of producing cast-steel from any kind of iron by one operation. The claim of the patentee says the process consists in "cementing portions of iron or steel of any description in a crucible, and then forming the same into one or more articles in states of oxide of salts."

For the conversion of an inferior quality of iron or steel into a superior article he uses about 2 to 3 per cent. of carbon or carbonaceous matter, such as resin or soot.

MORMON EMIGRANTS.—An company of between 5,000 and 6,000 Mormon emigrants are expected here about the first of next month, on their way to Utah. They will purchase their wagons in this city, but the remainder of their outfit, provisions, etc., they procure in Iowa city, from which place they take their final departure for the trip across the plains. The company are mostly English, Welsh and James.

Chicago Democrat, April 23.

STATE OF COMMODORE PERRY.—We noticed last paper a year ago that the citizens of Cleveland were taking measures to erect a statue of the hero of Lake Erie in a beautiful park that overlooks the lake. We are pleased to learn that the work is now in progress, the marble being ready and contracts made, the whole to cost the sum of six thousand dollars, and to be ready for inauguration on the 10th of September, 1860.—Free Press.

HOW TO TREAT A TALENTED MAN.—A lady complained to Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, that her husband treated her badly.—"That is none of my business," replied the king. "But he speaks ill of you," said she. "That," replied he, "is none of your business."

Do you suffer after eating, or from acidity of the stomach, heart burn, water brash, wind, burning sensation, or indigestion? Immediate relief can be obtained by using the Oxygenated Bitters.

LARGE FIRE IN PAWTUCKET.—The largest fire recorded in the annals of the pleasant village of Pawtucket occurred yesterday afternoon. It broke out in the old two story wooden mill on the Warwick side of the river, belonging to James T. Rhodes, the heirs of Peleg A. Rhodes, and which had been lately purchased by the late Mr. Rhodes. The fire was caused by a fault in the machinery. It was occupied by Elias S. Cook of this city in the manufacture of "shoddy." He had no insurance. Mr. John D. Jencks owned some machinery in the building, which was insured for \$300. The building was not insured for the stock, which was insured by James Rhodes, and was one of the first built in the State for the manufacture of cotton. It has been used for a great many purposes, and was now of very little value. The land on which it stood, and a large tract adjoining it, is still in the possession of the descendants of Zachariah Rhodes, who was an associate of Roger Williams, and most of it is still held under the original Indian deed.

From the mill, the fire extended to the two story dwelling-house built by and formerly the mansion of Hon. James Rhodes, and owned by his grand daughter, Miss Elizabeth Rhodes. It was about twenty years old. The house, as well as two barns, were entirely consumed.—There was insurance on the premises to the amount of \$1250, at the Providence Mutual office, which is much less than the value of the property.

The adjoining house, full one hundred years old, belonging to the venerable General Christopher Rhodes, and which was the residence of his father, Robert Rhodes, was slightly injured, as well as the next house, the mansion of the General. The barn in the rear was considerably damaged, but the whole is fully covered at Mr. Searle's agency.

A dwelling house on the opposite side of the street, belonging to Israel R. Sheldon, was very much damaged. It is insured for \$500 at the Providence Mutual office. A dwelling house owned by the heirs of Benjamin Smith was also injured.

The fire crossed the river, burning the bridge considerably on the west side. A barn owned by Brown & Ives, were entirely destroyed. All the houses from the bridge to the still unfinished Baptist church were at times on fire. The roof of the church was burnt in three places.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES.—It will be seen by a card in this day's paper, that the present Collector of Taxes, James Mumford, Esq., declines to accept of the office, which he has held for the last twenty years. This office requires peculiar qualities in the incumbent, and they are possessed to an eminent degree by Mr. Mumford—discreet, sound judgment, carefulness, courtesy, and firmness.

When Mr. Mumford took the office, the Collector of Taxes, in our day, was a far more important position than it is now. He has been for nearly twenty years the largest tax-payer of that year have passed from this state of being, and many of those who now live most conspicuously upon the pages of Mr. Brown's "Tax Book," were then like unknown to fortune and to fame.

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SCIENCE OF THINGS FAMILIAR.—Why is rain so soft? Because it is not impregnated with acids and minerals. Why is it more easy to wash with soft water than with hard? Because soft water unites freely with soap and dissolves it, instead of decomposing it as hard water does. Why do we use soda ash as hard water softener? Because the carbonate of soda, when added to water, converts it into chalk. Why do we use soda ash as hard water softener? Because the carbonate of soda, when added to water, converts it into chalk. Why do we use soda ash as hard water softener? Because the carbonate of soda, when added to water, converts it into chalk.

WHY IS THERE ALWAYS A STRONG DRAFT THROUGH THE DOOR? Because the air in the room is warmer than the air in the hall; therefore the air rushes through the key hole into the room, always a draft through the window crevices? Because the external air being colder than the air of the room we occupy, rushes through the window crevices to supply the deficiency caused by the escape of the warm air up the chimney. Why does the lower shaft of a window throw a strong draft than if you open the upper shaft?—Because the reason of this is, the lower shaft is opened, the cold external air will rush freely into the room and cause a great inward draft; but if the upper shaft be open, the heated air of the room rushes out, and of course, there will be a draft inward.

WHY IS A ROOM BETTER VENTILATED BY OPENING THE UPPER SHAFT? Because the hot vitiated air, which always ascends toward the ceiling, can escape more easily. Why does means is a hot room more quickly cooled by opening the upper or lower shaft?—A hot room is cooled more quickly by opening the lower shaft, because the outer air can enter more freely into the lower part of the room where it is colder.

WHY DOES THE WIND DRAFT DRAIN? Because the wind, like a dry sponge, imbues the particles of vapor from the surface of the linen as fast as they are formed. Which is the hottest place in a church or chapel? The gallery.

WHY IS THE GALLERY OF ALL PUBLIC PLACES HOTTER THAN THE LOWER PARTS OF THE BUILDINGS? Because the heated air of the buildings ascends, and all the cold air which can enter through the doors and windows keeps to the floor till it has become heated.—Scientific American.

DEATH OF A SINGULAR CAUSE.—Mr. Lewis Applegate, an old and much respected citizen of Brooklyn, died at his residence Wednesday afternoon, at the age of sixty-nine.

SOME THREE MONTHS SINCE, he was engaged in passing down a corn on one of his lanes, when he fell, striking his head on the ground. He took cold in the wound, which caused it to inflame, and so on, until he died.

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**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF FRESH GROCERIES.**  
WILLIAM NEWTON & CO.  
Imported and Domestic GROCERIES.  
Spring and Summer Trade.

Our stock, embracing as it does in every department of the trade, is unsurpassed by that of any other house in the country, and will be kept full and complete throughout the season.  
All Goods sold at the lowest New York prices.  
NEWPORT'S PROVIDENCE.  
Pure Reduced for the Season.  
ON and after Monday, May 10th, 1859, the steamer PERRY, (on her substitute) will leave Newport for Providence, daily at 8 o'clock a.m.

Returning, will leave Providence for Newport, at 2 o'clock p.m.  
**Five 50 cents each way.**  
Children over four, and under twelve years of age, 25 cents.  
Newport, May 7, 1859.

**\$25 REWARD.**  
MAYOR'S OFFICE.  
Newport, May 2, 1859.  
WHEREAS, certain persons have been seen in certain yards in the Island Cemetery, in this city, hereby offer a reward of twenty-five dollars for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the thief or thieves, as aforesaid.

W. H. CRANSTON, Mayor.  
**Evening Sale.**  
Will be sold at Public Auction, THIS EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at No. 6 Broad Street, a LARGE VARIETY OF ARTICLES, consisting of a pair of Castors, Goblets, Plates, Tumblers, Spoon Glasses, Preserver Dishes, Lamp Glasses, Bowls, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Suspenders, Tuba, Silver, Stone Polish, Matches, and a large variety of other articles.

May 7 F. STANTON, Auctioneer.  
**Muscovado Molasses.**  
ONE HUNDRED HBLDS. and seventy blbs. of Muscovado Molasses for sale by  
SILAS H. GOTTRELL & CO.,  
NEWPORT, May 7, 1859.

**NEW BOOKS.**  
Memoir of Theophilus Parsons, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, with notes of some of his contemporaries, by his son, Theophilus Parsons.  
Published by Owen Meredith, in blue and gold.  
For sale at  
May 7 A. J. WARD'S.

**Virginia Pines**, just received and for sale by  
O. MAN & BRADFORD.  
May 7  
**Walnut Wood**,—Green and seasoned sapling Walnut Wood for sale by  
O. MAN & BRADFORD.  
May 7  
**Maple Wood**,—Maple and Oak Spling for sale, for sale by  
O. MAN & BRADFORD.  
May 7

**TO LET**—A good, comfortable Cottage on a beautiful lot, in the City of Newport, for a person wanting a snug place at a moderate rate; apply to  
GEO. C. MASON,  
Catharine street.  
May 7

**STRAW MATTING**—20 pieces very extra quality of yard wide white and red and white check matting, received yesterday, by  
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.,  
May 7  
**CHEAP CARPETS**—A few pieces more of cheap carpets just received, by  
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.,  
May 7

**Fresh Guava Jelly.**  
12 DOZEN FRESH GUAVA JELLY, just received and for sale low, at No. 6 Broad Street, by  
F. STANTON.  
May 7

**Tube Rose Bulbs**, Madeira Vine Roots, &c., for sale, by  
R. WILSON'S,  
79 Thames street.  
May 7

**HARDY ROSE BUSHES**,—White, do great variety of Hybrid, Perpetual, Climbing do, Bourbons and China, at  
R. WILSON'S.  
May 7

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
Just issued by S. Clough & Co., a new edition of  
THE CAMP FIRES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OR THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.  
ILLUSTRATED BY CHILLINGWORTH and others, by the Old Continental Soldiers, with over 50 illustrations.

This work is well and pleasingly done, and the stories illustrate the repeated quotation, "That truth is stranger than fiction." It is a work which will possess a perfect charm. If it shows how liberty was gained it may be equally as valuable in pointing out the necessity of its preservation. The style in which it is written is in strict accordance with the wisdom of the events of the spirit of the actors.  
April 16

**FOR SALE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale, at his Depot, on Farewell street, six new  
Stable Wagons,  
with and without top, and one light Carryall.—New wagons exchanged for old; repairing done with neatness and dispatch.  
Thankful for past favors he solicits a continuance of your patronage, at No. 18 Farewell street, Newport, R. I.  
April 30—B. BURDICK & STEVENS.

**NEW STAND, NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER having built a store near the Woolen Mill Wharf, intends keeping a general  
Variety Store,  
where may be found a choice selection of Groceries, such as Flour, Sugars, Teas, Spices, &c., also Dry Goods of every kind; Crockery and Glass Ware; Boots and Shoes; Confectionery and Preserves, &c., &c.  
Newport, April 16—G. M. 268 Thames st.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber will open this day,  
Saturday, April 16, 1859,  
AT THE STORE NO. 83 THAMES ST.,  
An entire new stock of  
**Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., &c.**, of every variety, and latest styles, and would respectfully invite the public generally to give him a call.  
April 16—JOHN M. SWAN.

**LOBBERY COIL.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER has just landed the first cargo of the season, of this very popular and desirable coal. To those who had it last year it needs no recommendation. All who have used it should not fail to give it a trial. I confidently recommend it as a superior article and the best "free burning coal" yet offered in this market. It can be had from under cover, screened from floors, and unmixing with other coal, from  
CHAS. WILLIAMS,  
Opposite foot of Denison st.  
April 23

**STRAW BEDS.**  
AS THE TIME for "House Cleaning" is approaching, it is so important to know where to get your Under Beds filled. By leaving them to the store of the subscriber they will be filled with nice clean straw at once.  
S. T. HUBBARD,  
or H. HERRMAN,  
North corner of Parade.  
April 16

**PIANOFORTES TO LET.**—Two low priced Pianofortes will be let very low by the quarter, at the City Music Store.  
T. W. WOOD,  
April 30

**SHADDOCKS**—Fresh at  
R. WILSON'S.  
April 30

**LEGAL NOTICES.**  
**Administrator's Notice.**  
Will be sold at Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1858, at 12 o'clock, by virtue of authority from the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Rhode Island, the following described real estate, to-wit:

ALL THE RIGHT, title and interest which MICHAEL ROACH, late of said city, deceased, had at the time of his death, in and to a certain lot of land lying between, on Denison street. Conditions made known at time and place of sale.  
Sept 25  
SETH W. MACY, Adm'r.  
The above sale is adjourned to SATURDAY, the 29th day of May, at 2 o'clock, A.M., May 7

**Mortgagee's Sale.**  
Will be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, May 14, 1859, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain deed of mortgage made and executed by Edward R. Waters, dated the 13th day of May 1853, and recorded in Book No. 20, on pages 225, 226, 227 of the Record of Mortgages of said State, in the County of Newport, and of the State of Rhode Island, the conditions of which have been broken.  
A CERTAIN LOT OF LAND, situated in Fall River, in said County of Newport (Newport) and bounded as follows, beginning at the South Easterly corner of land of Josephus Barrows, thence running Southerly by a street, six rods, and one link, thence Westerly by Jeremiah Wilcox, thence Northerly by land of said Wilcox, five rods and twenty-two links, to land of said Josephus Barrows; thence Easterly by land of said Barrows, eight rods and two links to the place of beginning, containing one and three fourths rods, to-wit:

By order of the Mortgagee,  
Fall River, April 30, 1859.—J. W.  
Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 25, 1859.  
UPON THE PETITION of Benjamin H. Tisler, administrator on the estate in Rhode Island, of

HENRY SWEET  
late of Stepleton, New York, representing that there are heirs at law of said Henry Sweet residing at several of the United States, and that his intestate estate in the hands of the administrator for distribution, and praying that notice be given by this court to the heirs at law of said Henry Sweet, to appear before said Court and prove their several claims to distributive shares of said estate as his heirs at law, when the Court shall order distribution thereof. And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 18th day of July next, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court Chamber, in the City Hall, Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice be given to all persons interested in said estate of Henry Sweet, as heirs at law of said Henry Sweet, that they appear before the Court on said Monday, the 18th day of July next, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, and then to prove their several and respective rights to distributive shares of said estate, and that the Court do justice thereon.

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**DRY GOODS.**  
**STEEL SPRING SKIRTS**, 20 springs, at J. H. HAMMETT'S, 98 Thames street.  
April 23  
**New Mourning Goods**—Black French Bombazines, Black English do, Black English Crapes; Black Moline de Laine 1-2 yards wide; 2-4 Black Merino; 2-4 Laminette; 2-4 Berage. Opened the past week, by  
APRIL 23  
LAWTON, BROTHERS.

**Large assortment of cheap Wool Carpets**,—very low, are offered by  
APRIL 23  
LAWTON, BROTHERS.

**Three Ply Carpets**—Ten new patterns added to our stock during the past week.  
APRIL 23  
LAWTON, BROTHERS.

**NEW GOODS.**  
PARASOLS, Veils, Mitts, Gloves, Collars, Sleeves, &c., at  
J. H. HAMMETT'S,  
98 Thames street.  
April 23

**LADIES' MISSES and Children's Green Merino Under Vests**, for sale at  
CHAS. W. TURNER'S,  
126 Thames street.  
April 23

**LADIES' CLOTHS** of light and dark colors for Caps, Raglans, &c., for sale at  
CHAS. W. TURNER'S,  
126 Thames street.  
April 30

**PARASOLS**—Another lot of Parasols received this week, at  
C. W. TURNER'S,  
126 Thames street.  
April 30

**W. M. C. COZZENS & CO.** invite the attention of purchasers, to their very large and desirable stock of  
**DRY GOODS, CARPETS, AND PAPER HANGINGS**, now opening, embracing a full stock of desirable goods, and at very low prices.  
April 30.

**CHEAP CARPETS** just opened by  
APRIL 30  
W. M. C. COZZENS & CO.

**OIL CLOTHS**—Oil Cloth Carpets in every width, some beautiful patterns, at  
APRIL 30  
W. M. C. COZZENS & CO'S.

**NEW HALL & CO., DRY GOODS DEALERS.**  
Announce that they are now opening  
**SPRING GOODS.**  
At the "NEW STORE,"  
Corner of Main and Bedford sts., FALL RIVER.

**N. & Co. are Agents for GROVER & BAKER'S**  
—CELEBRATED—  
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE  
New Style, - - - \$50.  
April 2, 1859—6w.

**NEW GOODS.**  
A GREAT VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS AND SUMMER GOODS,  
Are received at  
JAMES HAMMOND'S,  
April 16

**BUY THE WAMSUTTA PRINTS.**  
They are the best Calicoes yet offered to the public.  
Wholesale Agents  
DEPOSED, ARMSTRONG & CO.,  
April 16—6m New York.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
18 Broad St. 18 Broad St.  
**NEW PATTERNS FOR PRESSING BLOOMER HATS.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER has procured a great expense from French & Hazzard, New York, the Princess Royal and Adelaide style Blooms for pressing Bloomer Hats which is the style for the season.

Ladies you can have your Leghorns and Straw Bloomer Hats cleaned, bleached and pressed in the above styles at short notice, to look nearly as well as new.  
Also, colored Hats, brown or any color, and pressed at the City Bleachery No. 10 Broad St.  
April 23 F. H. GREENE.

**TABLE COVERS, CARPETS, Counterpanes & Blankets Cleaned.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he will clean in the best manner, at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms, at his Mill, in Glen-Croft, Counterpanes, Blankets, Table Covers, &c., &c. Persons in Newport wishing his services as above, may leave their articles at the store of John D. Dennis, in Broad street, or John A. Linnell, in Spruce street; or by leaving their address, articles will be taken at their dwellings, and returned to them when finished. All favors thankfully received.  
THOMAS GOULD,  
Portsmouth, April 16—6m

**BRIDGE MARKET**  
Formerly kept by PARSON W. STEVENS, will be continued by the subscribers.  
Live and steril  
e a found estab ment, from m water.  
Fishing Tackle for sale and to let.  
A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.  
W. M. D. SOUTHICK,  
GEORGE W. TWE.  
April 2—ft

**NEW PAPER HANGINGS.**  
For Sale at  
**JAMES H. HUNTER'S.**  
March 12.

**100 lbs. Large Red Onion Seed.**  
SECOND EARLY, and a choice lot of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, from Hovey & Co. and Barnes & Washburne. For sale by  
HAZARD & CASWELL,  
12 Washington Square.  
March 5—ft

**NOTICE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish a Grave of the best quality, free from sand and filled with any size required, on the most favorable terms.  
Samples may be seen at my office,  
CHAS. WILLIAMS,  
Wharf, foot of Denison st.  
April 2

**STAR OF THE NORTH.**  
FOR PARLORS, Halls and Stores, unequalled for the perfect consumption of the cold, smoke and gas, as a heater, unsurpassed.  
Call and examine at  
J. B. LANGLEY, JR. & CO'S,  
122 Thames street.  
Dec 4

**Trees for Cemeteries.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER has in a good state of cultivation, a lot of trees desirable for transplanting in Cemeteries.  
April 16—ft  
LEVI JOHNSON.

**WOOD.**  
An unusually fine lot of Walnut, Maple and Oak wood and in excellent condition, recently landed and for sale at reasonable prices by  
CHAS. WILLIAMS,  
Williams' wharf.  
April 23

**NOTICE.**  
ALL PERSONS having accounts against the City of Newport, are requested to present them to the City Clerk immediately.  
B. B. HOWLAND,  
City Clerk.  
April 23

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**  
BY GEORGE C. MASON, CATHARINE STREET.  
**FOR SALE.**—A superb estate on the East side of South Tenth Street, comprising four acres of ground, beautifully laid out and planted with trees and shrubs, a large dwelling house and a stable, both built of brick, with slate roofs. This is a first class house, it was built for a winter residence as well as a summer abode, in beautiful arrangement due regard was had to every want, and it is as thoroughly comfortable as it is elegant. On the first floor there are two large parlors, a dining room, pantry supplied with hot and cold water, kitchen, &c., in the second story there are five chambers, bath-room, &c., and on the third floor there is a billiard room and five chambers. The whole is offered on favorable terms.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**—The Kay Street House—one of the best located boarding houses in the city—can be had for the coming season, by applying early to the subscriber. The house, which is capable of accommodating about sixty persons is in fine order, and no better opportunity offers for an investment.

**FOR SALE.**—The Weaver Lot, on South Spring street, and adjoining land of Charles Potter, Esq., is about one hundred and twenty feet front and runs back one half the width of the square. The above will be sold at the low price of five cents a foot.

**FOR SALE.**—A dwelling house, corner of Washington and Willow streets. It is fitted for two families and is in excellent repair.

**TO LET.**  
A FIRST CLASS HOUSE and a Cottage on the East side of Kay street, fronting on the sea. The adjoining grounds are finely cultivated and both places are very attractive.

**A GOOD COTTAGE** on Cottage street, furnished in a light, pleasant and airy situation.

**TWO FINE COTTAGES** on Harrison Avenue, furnished. These Cottages are very spacious and will accommodate large families. The grounds embrace five or six acres for each house, and the view of the bay, harbor and city is unsurpassed.

**Farm for Sale.**  
THE SANDY POINT FARM belonging to the heirs of William Bateman, dec'd., situated in Portsmouth adjoining the Glen. There is about one mile of shore privilege, with wharf and the whole farm contains about 200 acres of excellent farming land and is in a state of good cultivation, also has a thirty acre orchard which will yield the present season about 1000 bushels of apples. The House and barn have been recently built, with all the modern improvements.

This offers one of the finest opportunities for a person wishing a country seat on the Island, as a fine view is presented of the East Bay and Ocean, and the farm being but a few miles distant.

For terms, &c., apply to  
LUTHER BATEMAN,  
April 9—ft Newport.

**Real Estate for Sale.**  
THE well known Fairbanks' Estate in Bowers Street. It consists of a large, handsome and comfortable building, all in good repair. The lot contains about 17,000 feet, and is in a pleasant part of the city. For particulars, &c., enquire of  
LUTHER BATEMAN,  
April 9—ft Newport.

**TO LET.**<



